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During the week 1 new case of enteric fever has been reported, leaving 5 cases under treatment at this writing. The weather continues hot and dry. There are no collections of stagnant water, and in 10 days I have been unable to find larvæ of the *Stegomyia.* In the houses harboring yellow fever last year there is no illness of any kind. Five hundred circulars have been sent to householders through the mails.

Report from Moss Point, Miss.—Sanitary conditions—Appointment of sanitary inspectors recommended.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis reports, June 20, as follows:

At Moss Point I met the mayor, who stated that he was anxious to put his town in a good sanitary condition and that he would carry out any suggestion which I would make. I met also Doctors C. G. McEachern, J. N. Rape, and L. S. Anderson.

The estimated population of Moss Point is 6,000, which is about twice as large as that of Scranton.

The water supply of the main part of the town is derived from artesian wells, but the other portions of the town depend for their water on surface wells, rain-water barrels, and cisterns.

I inspected 42 premises in Moss Point and found that 4 were breeding *Stegomyia*, 14 were breeding *Culex*, and 24 were free from wiggletails. The streets and gutters were dry; there has been a drought, and no standing water was found anywhere.

The elimination of *Stegomyia* resolves itself into the destruction of their breeding places in the back yards. The four places in which I found *Stegomyia* were in rain barrels, a neglected pot, a watering place for chickens, and a keg at a pump.

The cisterns were not generally inspected. I found, however, that they were for the most part only partially screened, or left open.

The mayor showed me the city ordinance which calls for screening, oiling, and emptying of water containers, but he said that it was not enforced and there was no evidence that the back yards were under sanitary supervision. I proposed that the mayor appoint sanitary inspectors to make weekly visits to each house and see that the sanitary ordinances were being complied with. I offered to spend a day with the sanitary inspectors and show them where to examine for the *Stegomyia* wiggletails.

During my stay in Moss Point I did not hear of a suspicious case of fever.

I have but one recommendation to make, which is that sanitary inspectors be appointed whose business it is to see that no mosquitoes are allowed to breed in any back yard. It is a simple thing to demand, and it will most surely eliminate *Stegomyia.*

It is needless to examine the ponds, pools, and gutters for *Stegomyia.* It is purely a question of cisterns, rain barrels, and small water containers about the house and yard.

Report from Scranton, Miss.—Sanitary conditions and recommendations.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis reports, June 30, as follows:

I arrived at Scranton, Miss., June 6, 1906, and first called on Mr. W. M. Denny to whom I had a letter of introduction from the Hon.

E. J. Bowers, Member of Congress. He introduced me to Mr. A. D. Krebs, mayor of Scranton, and to Drs. W. R. Kell, B. F. Duke, J. A. Tabor, Mr. W. R. Mosely, collector of the port, and to Mr. McVea Young. All of these gentlemen were anxious to further my investigations and to assist me in any way possible.

The water supply of Scranton is derived from artesian wells, driven wells, surface wells, cisterns, and rain barrels. The artesian water is piped over the central portion of the town. The water is good and it is unfortunate that the entire population can not be supplied with it, for were it the only source of water the breeding places of *Stegomyia* could be reduced to a minimum. The driven wells are, of course, free from *Stegomyia*, and I have never seen the larvæ of *Stegomyia* in the open surface wells where the level of the water is 8 feet below the surface of the ground.

The cisterns and rain barrels are few within the territory supplied with artesian water, but along the river from the city toward the sea half of the houses are supplied with cisterns, and in that portion of the town known as the "Beach" there are half as many cisterns as there are houses. Some of the cisterns are properly screened, some are partially screened, and others are wide open. Rain barrels are found in many of the house yards along the line of the street railway.

In these rain barrels I found many *Stegomgia* larvæ. In that portion of Scranton which lies toward Moss Point I found a number of rain barrels and in many of them the *Stegomyia* larvæ were present.

In one city block I found the larvæ in the following localities: Bucket in back yard of sailor boarding house; pan in yard of negro sailor boarding house; tank of city laundry; rain barrel at corner of house; receptacle for watering chickens; keg at corner of house; bucket in yard of city waterworks.

I made a detailed inspection of 90 premises in Scranton and found *Stegomyia* breeding in 28 of them.

Scranton has a good city ordinance, which if carried into effect would rid her of *Stegomyia*. So far this year the city has put into effect no measures to eradicate mosquitoes from the cisterns, rain barrels, back yards, or gutters. Should yellow fever be introduced it would find plenty of *Stegomyia* to transmit it. There are evidences of last year's screening of cisterns, but the cisterns ought all to be gone over anew.

There has been practically no rain this summer, so that there are no ponds or pools containing stagnant water.

I found mosquitoes breeding in the gutters in only 2 places in Scranton, viz, in front of the sailor boarding house and opposite the Catholic institution. In both instances they were *Culex pungens*.

I have but one recommendation to make, which is that sanitary inspectors be appointed who will make a house to house inspection, visiting each back yard at least once a week, and giving such attention to screening or oiling of permanent water containers and the emptying of other water containers that no mosquitoes could reach maturity on the premises.

The writing of ordinances and the distribution of circulars do not solve the problem. Each householder requires an object lesson by a competent inspector on his own premises. The inspector must go to the premises, inspect them, point out specifically to the owner the breeding places of *Stegomyia*, show him the wiggle tails and how to get rid of them, and the inspector must then carry out under the owner's eyes all measures necessary to rid the locality of mosquito-breeding places.

The mayor of Scranton appointed a sanitary inspector, and I accompanied him and showed him the breeding places of *Stegomyia* and the method of getting rid of them.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

MICHIGAN.—Month of May, 1906. The total number of deaths reported to the Department of State for the month of May was 3,027, a decrease of 70 from April, but an increase of 327 over the number returned for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The death rate was 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 14.6 for the preceding month.

By ages there were 545 deaths of children under one year, 215 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 890 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 211; other forms of tuberculosis, 42; typhoid fever, 27; diphtheria and croup, 34; scarlet fever, 21; measles, 40; whooping cough, 55; pneumonia, 275; meningitis, 50; cancer, 156; accidents and violence, 174.

Grand Rapids.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths 120, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland.*—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 440,000. Total number of deaths 699, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 8, measles 14, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 9, and 76 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 33, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond.*—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 151; white, 62; colored, 89, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 130; white, 65; colored, 65, including measles 1, whooping cough 7, and 25 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee.*—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 345,000. Total number of deaths 418, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 50 from tuberculosis.